

EXCHANGE:
Closing Quotations—
T.T. London 2s. 11½d.
On Demand 2s. 11¾d.

The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)
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WEATHER FORECAST
CLOUDY.
Breeze 2 to 3.

August 23, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 78 2 p.m. 85
Humidity 92 70

August 23, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 78 2 p.m. 84
Humidity 89 73

7731 日六初月七

THURSDAY, AUGUST 23, 1917.

四拜禮 號三十月八年英港

SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS
\$34 PER ANNUM.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

ANOTHER RAID ON ENGLAND.

Two German Aeroplanes Brought Down.

London, August 22.
The Press Bureau announces that two enemy aeroplanes approached Kent, near Ramsgate, at ten o'clock this morning. The Flying Corps and the Naval Air Service met and heavily engaged the raiders, preventing them from penetrating inland. A small party of raiders flew to Margate and turned homeward. The remainder skirted the coast, flying south to Dover. Bombs were dropped on Dover and Margate. Three people were killed and two were injured. There was slight damage. Our anti-aircraft guns and aeroplanes brought down two of the raiders.

Yorkshire Coast Visited.

London, August 22.
The Press Bureau announces that enemy airships appeared over the Yorkshire coast last night. One, which was attacked at the mouth of the Humber, dropped bombs, and then went seaward. Anti-aircraft guns opened fire. There was only slight damage. One man was injured.

Further Details.

London, August 22.
Searchlights quickly picked up a Zeppelin last evening at an altitude of two miles and subjected her to a hot fire. One aerial torpedo made a hole in the rudders but only a few bombs were dropped, these being mostly of the incendiary type. When the Zeppelin made off, our aeroplanes pursued her.

At Margate the raiders flew at a great altitude. Anti-aircraft guns immediately opened fire, and there was great excitement and cheering on the part of the big crowds when two huge Gotha machines were seen to fall headlong to the earth.

The air raid warning was given in London, and the people proceeded in an orderly manner to various refuge places, according to official instructions. There was very little excitement, and no raiders appeared. Business was resumed in half an hour.

THE STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE.

The Government's Position Strengthened.

London, August 22.
Opinions differ as to the next move of Labour regarding the Stockholm Conference, but yesterday's vote is regarded as strengthening the hands of the Government in refusing proposals. Moderates advise the abandonment of the idea of attending Stockholm altogether as the vote practically amounts to a reversal of the first decision, and the feeling of the country generally is hostile to the Conference. It is also pointed out that it is futile to talk of a peace conference while the armies are grappling in a death struggle, the result of which is more likely to promote peace than any Stockholm Conference. Mr. Hodge, in the course of an interview, expressed the opinion that the vote had killed the Stockholm Conference. The Government was to be congratulated on the tact with which it had handled the railway dispute.

RAILWAY DISPUTE SETTLED.

London, August 22.
It is officially announced that the President of the Board of Trade has met the Society of Railway Engineers and Firemen and settled the dispute on the basis that the Government is pledged to the sympathetic consideration of a shorter working day immediately after the war. The Railway Executive is to curtail the present hours as far as is compatible with war conditions.

AUSTRIA SAVED BY RUMANIAN SUPPLIES.

London, August 22.
Reuter's correspondent at Zurich says that the President of the Austrian Food Board has publicly admitted that Austria would be in a desperate plight but for the Rumanian supplies. Hungarian early potatoes have failed, fodder supplies are bad, and the oat harvest is very poor.

MR. GERARD HONOURED.

London, August 22.
The Daily Mail says that His Majesty the King has conferred the G. O. B. Decoration on Mr. Gerard, formerly American Ambassador in Berlin, in recognition of services rendered on behalf of prisoners of war.

GERMANY AND THE POPE'S NOTE.

London, August 22.
Reuter's correspondent at Copenhagen says that the Main Committee of the Reichstag has discussed the Pope's Note, which is generally welcomed by the party leaders. Dr. Michaelis made an important speech.

London, August 22.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, at a meeting of the Main Committee of the Reichstag, Dr. Michaelis referred to the Pope's Note and said he could not take up a definite and detailed position until he had arrived at an agreement with Germany's allies. He could only explain himself generally in two directions.

(Message incomplete.)

PLAQUE ON A SHIP FROM INDIA.

London, August 22.
It is officially announced that there were nine bubonic plague cases, with six deaths, from July 14 to July 23, among the Indian crew of the steamer Matiana from Bombay, which arrived at Gravesend on the 13th instant. Four of the sufferers were taken to hospital, and one died. All precautions have been taken.

A NEW TEA TRADE ORDER.

London, August 22.
The Food Controller has ordered persons engaged in the purchase, sale or distribution of tea to make a return by September 10 of the tea in their possession or control on September 3, whether bonded or not. The order does not apply to persons who on September 10 own or control less than 500 lbs. or who merely hold tea for others.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE OFFENSIVE IN THE WEST.

British Still Progressing Near Lens.

London, August 22.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We maintained the positions captured yesterday morning on the outskirts of Lens and further progressed at certain points. We secured additional ground to the north-west and north of Lens as the result of heavy fighting, in which we repulsed strong counter-attacks. There is great artillery activity to the east and north-east of Ypres.

Brilliant French Successes on Verdun Front.

London, August 22.
A French communique states:—There is somewhat great reciprocal artillery activity in the region of the Vanx-Aillon plateau, Cerny and Orsenna. A destructive fire in Champagne against the German organisation in the St. Hilaire sector caused an explosion of gas reservoirs. Shortly afterwards, scouting parties found the enemy trenches evacuated and full of corpses. On the Verdun front, the battle continued at several points, everywhere to our advantage. Left of the Meuse, we captured and entirely occupy Gorze Hill and the village of Ragnerville on the right bank. In a brilliantly conducted attack we conquered Smognoeur and also the entire system of fortified trenches connecting the village with the organisation on Hill 344. We repulsed counter-attacks. We have taken more prisoners, but these have not yet been counted.

French Gun Superiority.

London, August 22.
A French semi official account of the battle of Verdun shows that the enemy meant to resist to the utmost. They had five Divisions in reserve, while four hundred batteries delayed the French batteries and first lines with tear shells and gas shells, but the French opening bombardment on Friday was most violent, overpowering the enemy's artillery. The monster French 370-millimetre guns annihilated the enemy's village fortresses, while their 400-millimetre mortars pounded the immense citadel of Mortomme. The effectiveness of the French bombardment was evidenced even before the attack by the surrender of a number of Germans, including a whole platoon.

Magnificent Bravery of Irish Troops.

London, August 22.
Correspondents unfold stirring details of the Irish troops attacking on the right flank on August 16, when the left flank captured Langemarck. The Southern Irish again fought at the side of the Ulstermen, but, unlike their achievement at Wytschaete, luck failed. The Dublin Fusiliers, Irish Rifles and Inniskillings advanced parallel with the Roulers Railway line a tremendous barrage against a system of concrete blockhouses. Enemy outposts were driven in, after which a fierce enfilade of machine-gun fire swept over the advancing Irishmen. The Irish Rifles reached the railway level crossing, taking thirty-two prisoners. The Dublin Fusiliers were held up at Bremen Barabout, but their valor and tenacity transpired in a message from a subaltern which said:—"I am lying out here in a shell hole. All the officers and men are killed or wounded." On the left, the Inniskillings crossed the Zonnebeke River and progressed rapidly. They captured two redoubts and seized Hill 37, one of the keys of the position. The Ulster men opposed a series of concrete forts and advanced over bogs. They captured gun pits and Hill 35, but were unable to hold either. Afterward's heavy counter-attacks drove back the foremost units of both flanks in a series of the most bloody rearguard fights. The success of the day was not achieved owing to the centre being held up by a redoubt containing five machine guns which held out throughout, despite the fact that the Irish Rifles twice followed the Inniskillings and assaulted the redoubt like tigers, also owing to the supporting troops being held up and caught by machine gun cross-fire. Throughout the worst hours an Irish padre, in the thickest of the fight, was giving Absolution to the dying. Four successive men were killed while he was kneeling beside them. A subsequent shell killed the padre.

The Offensive Renewed.

London, August 22.
Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters, telegraphing this evening, says:—At 4.30 this morning we resumed the offensive against German positions along part of the ridge system forming the present battle-front in Flanders. Very heavy fighting occurred and continued with varying results. The new "liquid" defence of the enemy, consisting of numerous disconnected and often almost inviolable posts organised in depth, presents a formidable problem to the attacking infantry. Indeed, we are now up against much the same species of fighting as during some of the Somme battles. The enemy is desperately resisting our advance against what he realises to be a vital and strategic key to the tenure of Northern Belgium. Nevertheless, we advanced and carried the line so the left of the attack forward and straightened the pretty little thrusts which the tanks made on Sunday. The tanks were again active to day and served excellently. On the right of the attack the situation is rather obscure, as the Germans have taken advantage of every little farm building, every little knoll and every hedge in order to develop isolated points of resistance.

FRENCH SAILING VESSEL SHELLED BY SUBMARINE.

London, August 22.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Paris, the French sailing vessel Cambronne, from Brazil, sailing to France, was bombarded and sunk by a submarine on July 8, 120 miles from the French coast. The captain and twenty-one of the crew, three of whom were wounded, escaped in a whaleboat and reached land after a prolonged struggle in a heavy sea.

THE NEW COMMERCIAL SCHEME.

London, August 22.
The new scheme for a Commercial Intelligence Service, mentioned on the 17th instant, has not yet been published, but it is generally understood that it provides for a new and more efficient Commercial Intelligence Department in connection with the Foreign Office and the Board of Trade. The Commercial Committee of the House of Commons, to which Lord Robert Cecil privately explained the scheme yesterday, passed a resolution expressing the opinion that the scheme was a considerable advance in the direction desired by the industrial and commercial community. The Committee authorized a subcommittee to confer with Chambers of Commerce and a federation of British industries on the subject. In connection with the new scheme, the Civil Service Commissioners announced their intention to appoint additional Trade Commissioners to various parts of the Empire.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE ITALIAN OFFENSIVE.

Artillery which compares with the British.

London, August 22.
Mr. Percival Gibson, telegraphing from the Italian front to the Daily Chronicle, says that General Cadorna has announced that the Italian Artillery participated in the furthest fighting, which has been in the nature of a triple line of defence in the Cassino region several times. The result is still in abeyance.

Spontaneous Co-operation by Alpines.

London, August 22.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Rome, the correspondence of the Giornale d'Italia states that dirigibles are co-operating impressively in the new offensive. During the bombardment in the region of Tolmino a dirigible bombed the quarters of the Austrian Command. A series of formidable lines in the central sector of the Cassino region and a section of the slopes of Hermada have been captured.

Further Capture of Enemy Prisoners.

London, August 22.
An Austrian communique of August 21 says:—South of Aosta, the enemy slightly drove in our front. After an attack our troops maintained their positions until completely surrounded; then they cut out their way between Daxels and Wilzach. The attack failed. On the Barro front the enemy, at the cost of thousands, captured the ruined village of Salo. In two days' fighting we have captured 5,600 prisoners and fifty machine guns.

British and Italian Monitors.

London, August 22.
Reuter's correspondent at Rome says that British and Italian monitors co-operating with the Army on August 18, effectively bombarded enemy positions on the Lower Isonzo. Simultaneously, Italian monitors bombarded the dockyards at Trieste. They were subsequently unsuccessfully attacked by hostile aircraft which they brought down.

THE HUNS' LATEST DEVILRY.

Hospitals Bombed and Medical Men Killed.

London, August 22.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Paris, infuriated by the defeat at Verdun, the Germans have committed a fresh and inexcusable crime. German aeroplanes last night set fire, by means of incendiary bombs, to three French hospitals full of wounded, and turned their machine guns on the medical men rescuing the wounded from the blazing buildings. The victims included seven medical men killed and 20 injured, and seven wounded men killed and 12 injured. The wounded men were killed in their beds. A Red Cross nurse and a male nurse were killed at the bedside of the wounded soldiers. There was no panic. The wounded able to walk assisted in rescuing their comrades, while the entire staff endeavoured to extinguish the flames. Although Red Crosses on the roofs of the buildings were quite plain in the glare of the conflagration, the Germans returned a third time and bombarded the buildings.

EASTERN EMPLOYMENT FOR DISABLED OFFICERS.

London, August 22.
The Hon. E. S. Montagu, in his statement on the employment of disabled officers, stated that banks and firms having branches in the East, who were in a position to offer employment, would be invited to communicate with the India Office, when they would be placed in direct communication with approved applicants, with all the essential information regarding them. It was not anticipated, however, that many such candidates would be likely to be immediately available.

STIFF FIGHTING ON RUSSIAN FRONT.

London, August 22.
A Russian official wireless message states:—We repulsed several enemy attacks on the Bistricta River, south-east of Kratocha. The enemy slightly advanced in the direction of Oona. Fighting near the Baklarie Factory continued all day long, with varying success. The enemy occupied, after fierce attacks, a small section of trenches in the region of Borisia. The Rumanians, counter-attacking, re-occupied trenches east of the Focani-Ajud Railway, and beat off attacks to the west.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

HOW THE ISONZO WAS CROSSED.

Rome, Aug. 22.
The "Tribuna" describes the splendid exploit of the engineers in bridging the Isonzo north of Anzovo. The construction was silently and carefully carried out during the night preceding the first day of the battle. The enemy opened fire when they became aware of what was progressing but the engineers continued to work without being disconcerted. Sometimes the smoke of bombs flying along the river banks would cover up the workers in smoke. Directly the bridges were finished the infantry traversed them between Tolmino and Anzovo and were soon firmly established on the left of the Isonzo. The enemy thereupon strengthened his defences and organised four systems. The battle nevertheless continues hotly. Our aeroplanes aided incessantly and dropped 25 tons of explosives.

AMERICA'S TONS TO BRITAIN.

Washington, Aug. 21.
A further £10,000,000 has been loaned to Great Britain, making a total of £33,000,000. Mr. La Follette in the Senate, presenting the minority report of the Finance Committee, urged the increasing of the estimated revenue of the War Tax Bill by 2,000,000,000 by greater taxation of the wealthy and war profits. He predicted that in 1918 America's war expenses would reach thirty or forty billion dollars.

A ZEPPELIN DESTROYED.

London, Aug. 21.
The Admiralty announces: Light forces operating off the Jutland coast this morning destroyed a Zeppelin. There were no survivors.

(Continued on page 8.)

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The Telegraph.)

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, August 22.
Silver is quoted at 44½, the price being similar to yesterday. The market is steady.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinema graph—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinema graph—9.15 p.m.

Saturday, August 25.
Theatre Royal—Opening of Frawley Company's season:—"F. Irer and Warner."—9.15 p.m.

GERMANY'S ILL-TREATMENT OF PRISONERS.

Wellington Set on Them.

A White Paper respecting the use of police dogs in prisoner camps in Germany has been published containing extracts from the evidence of British officers, non-commissioned officers, and men who have returned from captivity in Germany. The following extracts are typical of the rest:—

Major A. L. Probert, Suffolk Regiment (Hull—December 19, 1914-August 1, 1915):

"At Torgau we had seen advertisements asking for dogs to guard prisoners, but it was at Halle that we were to see them actually used. The following illustrates the terrible brutality and utter callousness of the Germans: On several occasions I saw a Belgian soldier leave the camp carrying a number of sacks and accompanied by two 'Feldwebels' and several dogs. The Belgian was little more than half-witted. One evening he appeared to be very much upset. I asked him where he went to in the afternoon. After much hesitation he told me that he was taken out into the fields, dressed up in the sacks, and baited by the dogs to train them. The man was absolutely terrified. Complaints were made to the commandant, and shortly afterwards he left the camp, as he was told, 'for his health.'"

Lance Corporal J. Abbott, 7330, 1st Dorset's (Hemel—December 23, 1914-February 2, 1916):

"About the 15th January, 1916, at about 9.30, three sentries came in with two wolf dogs, and let them off the leash and set them on us. The sentries were laughing and setting the dogs on. Corporal Thomson, East Lancs, Prison No. 4209, was badly bitten on the buttock and thigh, and seven other men were bitten. I was present at the time. Next day the German doctor laughed at him and gave him no treatment. The dogs were set on the five or six barracks that night. There was no disturbance of any kind."

Lance Corporal Sidney Walter, Queen's Royal West Surrey Regiment (Gonnalager—March 4, 1915-August 23, 1916):

"The guards were accompanied by wolfhounds. A German lieutenant set one of these hounds on to a man called Howard one day, who had committed no offence, and he was badly bitten below the knee. He sent a complaint to the commandant, but it did not go through. The officer afterwards came to apologise, but Howard would not accept the apology."

Lance Corporal H. Martin, 2454, 9th Battalion East Surrey Regiment (Stendal—December 14, 1915-February 1, 1916):
(Continued on page 8.)

NOTICES.

EXPANDED METAL
FOR PLASTER WORK AND RE-ARMED CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION

AS USED IN NUMEROUS IMPORTANT WORKS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND AMERICA.

FOR FLOOR, ROOF, FOUNDATION, WALL, ETC.

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Questions for description of Machinery or Engineering Plant on application to
DODWELL & CO., LTD., Machinery Dept.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE CO.
New Scheme for Children's Early Endowment.—
Principal features: Small Premium, Liberal Surrender Value, No Medical Examination, Return of Premium in the Event of Death, and Numerous Options at the Age of 25.
WRITE FOR PAMPHLET AND FULL PARTICULARS TO
DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

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QUEEN'S BUILDING, CHATER ROAD, HONGKONG.

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1883.
MANUFACTURERS OF
PURE MANILA ROPE

8 STRAND 1 1/2" to 1 3/4" CIRCUMFERENCE
CABLE LAID 5" to 15" CIRCUMFERENCE
4 STRAND 3" to 10" CIRCUMFERENCE

Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length.
Prices, Samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application.
SHEWAN TOMES & CO., General Managers.

CAPE WHITE WINES.
DRAKENSTEIN & JAGGER CUP.
SHIPPED BY
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The Undersigned AGENTS for the above Company are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.
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ASTHMA CAN BE CURED.
THEN why be half-suffocated, and sit up all night coughing and gasping for breath when a SINGLE DOSE of
NOBBS' ASTHMA CURE
will give you certain, prompt relief and ensure a good night's rest? This is the only genuine cure for Asthma, discovered by Mr. NOBBS, a qualified Chemist, and a sufferer for many years, will, if taken when necessary, effect a radical cure of this terrible incurable malady.
Obtainable at Messrs. A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd., and all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.
Price: \$2.50 per bottle.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.
PORTLAND CEMENT.
In Casks of 375 lbs. net.
In Bags of 250 lbs. net.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
General Managers.
Hongkong, 16th August, 1916.

LESSONS IN CHINESE.
M. K. LEE, a Chinese graduate, has been a teacher in the Chinese language for many years. He has a good method of teaching Chinese to those who are unable to learn from books. He has a first rate certificate as a Chinese teacher. He has a good knowledge of Mandarin and Hakka.
Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write, care of "Hongkong Telegraph" office or direct to No. 100 Wellington Street, First Floor.

MEE CHEUNG PHOTOGRAPHER.
Ice House Street. Telephone 1013.
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By Royal Appointment to the Court of Spain.
Builds Bonnie Babies
To be obtained at all Chemists & Stores.
ASK YOUR DOCTOR!

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J. H. TAGGART, Manager.

PEAK HOTEL
1,400 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL.
FIFTEEN MINUTES FROM PRINCIPAL LANDING STAGE.
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A first-class and up-to-date Hotel, most central location, within the vicinity of all the principal banks. Noted for its best Food, Refinement, Accommodation and Cleanliness. Cuisine under European Supervision.
A first-class string orchestra renders selections from 5.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m.
Special monthly terms for residents and for Shipping People.
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First class and most up-to-date Residential and Tourist Hotel. Two minutes from the Ferry. Moderate tariff and most excellent cuisine under entirely European management. Monthly and Family rates can be arranged on most reasonable terms.
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NEW MACAO HOTEL.
"PRAYA" GRANDE, "MACAO."
The above Hotel was opened on August 1st, 1917, under new proprietorship and management. The Hotel now offers, for Residents and Tourists, excellent cuisine under entirely European management. Large and airy rooms, excellent sanitary arrangements, Hot and Cold Baths, Electric Light and Fans. Private and Public Bar and Billiards. Terms Moderate. For further information apply to
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THE PREMIER HOTEL. FINEST SITUATION. EXCELLENT CUISINE.
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(Late Grand Hotel, Southcliffe, England, and Royal Palace Hotel, London, W.E.)

NOTICES.
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is especially adapted for overcoming the undue perspiration and sensitiveness of the feet during hot weather. This powder will be found invaluable for correcting those uncomfortable conditions of the feet which arise from excessive perspiration, fatigue, burning, etc.
PRICES FIFTY CENTS PER TIN.
THE COLONIAL DISPENSARY.
CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS
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NOTICES.

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Imperial Bouquet per 100	\$5.30
Crown Prince " " " "	4.65
" " " "	2.35
Extra Fine (Grand Format) " "	1.50
Nectar " "	2.35
Yildiz " "	1.10
Club Size " "	.40
Non Plus Ultra " "	3.60
" " " "	1.85
Superfine " "	.75
" " " "	2.40
" " " "	1.20

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PROPRIETOR, C. LAURITSEN. Tel. 482.

GENERAL NEWS.

Sir Matthew Nathan.
Lieut.-Colonel Sir Matthew Nathan, G.C.M.G., presided at a meeting of the Royal Colonial Institute on June 28, when a Paper on "Recent Developments in Beantoland" was read by Sir Herbert Stoley, K.O.M.G.

99 Year Old Woman Motorist.
Mrs. Juliet Oulbom Blakely, 99 years old, of Albion, Mich., in whose honour Mother's day was inaugurated, recently recovered from an attack of pneumonia and celebrated her return to good health by taking several long motor trips in the motor car with which her son presented her.

Mr. Putnam Weale.
Mr. Putnam Weale, the well-known writer on Things Chinese, passed through Japan recently on his way to the United States, where he will spend several months. Before sailing from Yokohama he was interviewed and expressed opinions on the various phases of the crisis in China.

Patriotic Meeting.
A British patriotic meeting was held at Peitaihoon on the anniversary of the opening of hostilities. Besides a large gathering of British and Americans, Senor de Freitas, Portuguese Minister, was present. Professor L. R. O. Bava, of Peking, presided over the meeting; the Rev. O. McDowell led in intercessory prayer; and addresses were given by the Rev. G. Napier Smith, and Professor Robertson.

Explosion in Osaka.
On the 4th instant, an explosion of chemicals occurred in the Japan Dye Factory, Kawanishi-cho, Osaka. Five men, including a graduate of the Engineering College of the Imperial University, who happened to be near the scene of the explosion, were seriously injured, and were at once taken to the Ogata Hospital for treatment. Two of them are so seriously injured that their recovery is unlikely.

Lieut. K. C. Bowden.
Later cable advice regarding the injury to Lieut. K. C. Bowden, son of Mr. V. B. Bowden, of Tokyo, are encouraging. The cable states that the wound was serious, the bullet penetrating the left lung, but there had been a steady improvement for seven days up to the time of sending the message, which, it is hoped, will continue. Lieut. Bowden's brother, Capt. V. G. Bowden, has been promoted to Rosen as Deputy Assistant Director of Doke.

War Order From Russia.
Japanese papers report that a contract was signed between representatives of Russian buyers and Japanese manufacturers on the 3rd instant for 700,000 pairs of boots at ¥9.50 per pair. The negotiations for this contract had been going on since May last year, and for a time it seemed as if the negotiations would fall through. It is stipulated all the boots must be delivered by the end of this year, and that the price is to be paid in Russian Treasury Bills bearing 5 per cent. interest, redeemable at the end of 12 months.

The Japanese Mission to America.
A San Francisco dispatch to the Asahi says that the U. S. Government has appointed a special Committee for the reception of the Japanese Mission. The Committee includes Mr. Long, Under-Secretary of State, Mr. Miller, U. S. Consul-General at Seoul, Commander Matthews, and Colonel Iross, former Military Attache at Tokyo. The city of San Francisco has also appointed a Reception Committee to welcome the Japanese Mission. The Mayor of San Francisco is Chairman of the Committee, and its members number 200.

Singapore St. Andrew's Society.
At the Singapore St. Andrew's Society meeting, Mr. Frank Adam presided. He mentioned the names of those killed at the front during the past year, these being Messrs. Fowles, Cathbert, and Stephenson. The funds collected during the year were being devoted to the relief of those who were fighting. It was decided to invest \$2,000 in the War Loan and to send \$2,000 to Edinburgh for the use of Scottish soldiers. It was also decided to send a congratulatory message to Sir Douglas Haig, as a celebration of St. Andrew's Day. A tribute was paid to Mr. Frank Adam, who is retiring next year.

GENERAL NEWS.

A Soldier Governor.
Mr. Francis Barton Harrison, Governor-General of the Philippine Islands, is anxious to lead a Filipino brigade or division on any one of the fighting fronts in Europe to which he may be assigned. He was a volunteer officer in the Spanish-American war.

The Lady Bank Clerk.
The lady bank-clerk had completed her first week, and a friend asked her how she liked the work. "Oh, it's beautiful!" said the girl. "I'm at a branch where nearly all the people we know have accounts, and it's so nice to see how little money your friends have in the bank!"

American Soldier in Trouble.
The preliminary examination of Michael Neumier, an American soldier who was arrested at Nagasaki on the night of the 20th ult., on a charge of causing the death of a Japanese tradesman, has been concluded and he has been committed for public trial at the Nagasaki Chihoh Saibansho.

Japanese Offer To Enlist For U. S.
It is reported that more than 2,500 Japanese residents of Tacoma, Seattle, and other cities in America have applied for enlistment in the American Army. The applications have been held up pending the consent of the Senate to foreigners enlisting for service under the American flag.

Disastrous Fire in Tokyo.
Recently fire broke out in one of the godowns belonging to the Nishikawa Paper Mill at Senju, Tokyo. The fire spread to the adjoining godown and mill, and altogether a dozen buildings were destroyed before the flames were got under control. The loss is estimated at nearly half a million yen.

Japan's Trade with China.
Japan's trade with China for the last eleven days of July amounted to ¥5,920,000 in exports and ¥2,935,000 in imports, showing a balance of ¥2,985,000 in favour of the former. The trade since the year opened shows an excess of exports to the tune of ¥99,110,000, exports and imports amounting to ¥151,003,000 and ¥51,898,000 respectively.

Kobe's Water Supply.
The timely arrival of a heavy rain-fall says the Japan Chronicle August 5, has saved Kobe from what threatened to be a most serious situation. As Friday's downpour has substantially increased the water in the reservoirs, and the supply is fast increasing, the waterworks authorities have announced that all restrictions as to water supply will be removed from this morning, and the supply will be restored to its normal condition.

Japanese Rubber-Planters in Malaya.
A Singapore despatch to the Asahi says Mr. Ito Chujiro, of Kobe, purchased on July 31st a rubber estate in Johore from a Chinese, but the Government refused registration of the transfer on the ground that the prohibition of sale is already in force. As Johore is outside the Malay Federated States, and no notice of prohibition has yet been issued in the State, Mr. Ito has instituted legal proceedings against the Johore Government regarding its alleged improper action. It is said that three rubber-estates of over 50 acres each have been acquired by British purchasers since January last.

Mountaineering in Japan.
Mountain-climbing in Japan has now developed into a tremendous craze, says the Japan Chronicle of August 8. Although the more ambitious of climbers are visiting the giant peaks of the Japanese Alps. Fuji is more than maintaining its time-honoured popularity. From July 1st, when the sacred mountain was opened for climbers, up to the 4th instant, the total number of those who ascended the mountain from the Gotemba side was 28,794, including 516 Japanese women, 81 foreign men and 16 women, while 17,702 people made the ascent from the Sabashiri road, including 914 Japanese women, 86 foreign men, and 21 women. These numbers show a remarkable increase, as the total number of climbers during the season last year was 7,181 for Gotemba and 16,621 for Sabashiri.

NOTICES.

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HONGKONG HOTEL CO. LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Company's Hotel on SATURDAY, 1st September, 1917, at 12.15 P.M. for the purpose of receiving a statement of Accounts of the Company, to 30th June, 1917, with the report of the Directors and to discuss any matter that may be competently brought before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 25th August, 1917, to 1st September, 1917, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.

J. H. TAGGART,

Manager and Secretary.

Hongkong, 20th August, 1917.

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO. LTD.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND OF ONE DOLLAR (\$1-) per share for account 1917 will be payable on FRIDAY, the 24th August, 1917. Shareholders are requested to apply for Dividend Warrants at the Company's Office St. George's Buildings, Hongkong.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY the 20th August, 1917, to FRIDAY, 24th August, 1917, both days inclusive.

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NOTICES.

NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA LIMITED (IN LIQUIDATION) (Incorporated in England). Unredeemed Bank Notes.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that any OUTSTANDING NOTES will be paid on presentation to the undersigned on or before SATURDAY, 29th September, 1917, at noon.

AFTER THAT DATE, holders will find it necessary to claim repayment in Sterling from the Board of Trade, LONDON, to whom the necessary funds will be remitted.

THE BOARD OF TRADE make a charge for payment of claims out of monies deposited in the "COMPANIES LIQUIDATION ACCOUNT" at the Bank of England.

A. R. LOWE, Liquidator. Chartered Bank Building, Hongkong, 16th August, 1917.

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Hongkong, 15th January, 1917.

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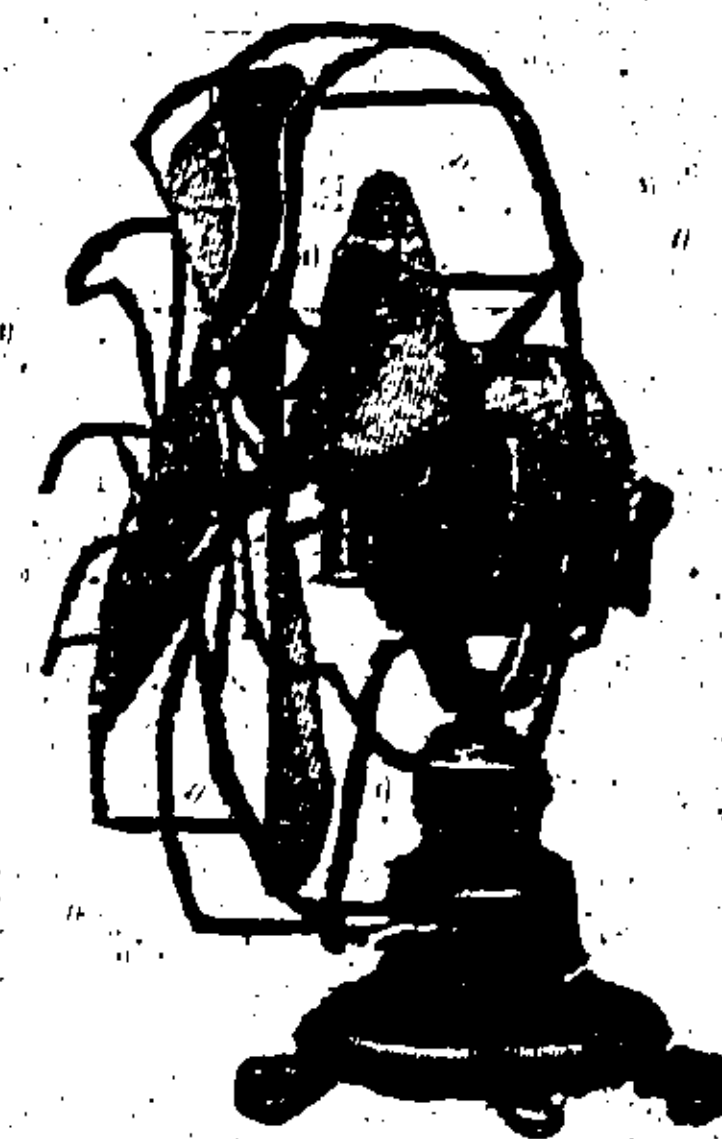
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Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides. All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor. Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

The rates of Subscription to the "Hongkong Telegraph" will be as follows:—Daily issue—\$26 per annum. Weekly issue—\$13 per annum.

The rates per quarter and per mensem, proportional. Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.

The daily issue is delivered free when the addressee is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. (1) Copies sent by post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage. The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is \$1.00 per quarter.

Single Copies: Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded. (Payable in Advance.)

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamshu, Canton, who have been appointed our agents there. By Order, "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, AUGUST 23, 1917.

BRITISH LABOUR AND THE STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE.

British Labour, as represented by the Labour Party at the much-talked-of Conference that has just been held, has by a narrow majority re-affirmed its decision to send delegates to the Stockholm Conference, at which, one would imagine from the vast amount that has been written and spoken regarding the meeting, the affairs of the universe were to be settled for all time. Doubtless the Conference will be one of considerable importance and, so far as many of the representatives are concerned, an honest attempt will be made to effect an early discussion among the belligerents as to a amicable peace. But we are entirely of Mr. Barnes' opinion, and of the opinion of the many thousands who think as he does on the subject, that "no good can come out of it." What power will it have behind it? Primarily, it was looked upon as being of first-rate importance because it was believed to have emanated from the leaders of the new Russian regime. Since, however, M. Kerensky, Russia's Premier, has formally repudiated any intention on the part of the Russian Government to be officially identified with the Conference, it necessarily loses very much of the influential character it at first appeared likely to have. Its value as a sort of "guide," philosopher, and friend" towards the belligerents in any wishes they might have regarding the arranging of peace negotiations was also speedily diminished by the official announcement that neither France, the United States, Italy, nor Great Britain would be represented. Why, therefore, British Labour should still desire to participate in the proceedings at Stockholm is somewhat difficult to understand. Germany, having realised clearly long ago that her only hope of escaping from complete disaster, was in obtaining an early peace on terms as favourable as she can secure, aided by such "trump cards" as still remain in her hands in the shape of a considerable area of territory in Northern France, Belgium, Serbia, Rumania and elsewhere, welcomed the Stockholm Conference, just as a drowning person clutches at a straw in the hope that she might obtain some benefit out of it. She knows that she can rely upon the representatives of the German "Majority" Socialists to obey the wishes of the German Government and to follow out the instructions with which they will certainly be charged before leaving Berlin. It is not without significance that the "Minority" Socialists, who, it is well-known, do not by any means see affairs precisely in the same light as the German Government, have been refused passports with which to proceed to Stockholm. However, no matter how many or how few Socialists are present at this much over-rated Conference, the fact seems to be indubitable that they will be able to effect nothing of serious importance. It is therefore to be hoped that the British Government will adhere to its decision to refuse passports to intending British participants at the Conference. The "Moderates," we notice in one of the latest telegrams, advise their fellow Labourites to abandon the idea of going to Stockholm. This seems to us the best advice that could be proffered—and adopted—for it seems to us perfectly clear that such a Conference as is proposed is premature, ill-advised and is almost certain to lead to no useful results.

The Military Service Bill.

Since the last discussion on the Military Service Bill a deal of feeling has been aroused because of its rather sweeping provisions and more particularly on the question of its continued operation after the war is ended. The whole question comes up for debate again at the next meeting of the Legislative Council, when we hope that the many points raised will receive the consideration that they deserve. It must be admitted that the Bill as it stands places very large powers in the hands of the Governor-in-Council. That power may be used in moderation by a fair-minded Governor, but, once the Bill is passed into law, there is no guarantee that at some future date it may not be grossly abused. Hence the need for caution in legislating on questions of this kind, which affect practically the whole manhood of the Colony. Taking the Bill as drafted, plus the intimation by His Excellency that compulsion is likely to continue after the war, Hongkong would seem to be going far further than the Mother Country or any of the other Colonies. It is but natural, therefore, that those affected should want to know what special reason there is why this should be so. Moreover, it would be interesting to know whether Hongkong has power, of itself, apart from general Imperial policy, to perpetuate compulsory service after peace is declared.

The Main Objection.

It is on this question of post-war conscription that most feeling is being manifested, the more so since the provisions of the Army Act are apparently to be continuously applied. Under that Act the authorities have very wide powers, and there is strong resentment felt that Britishers for practically the whole of the time they are likely to stay in the Colony should be made subject to it. The question naturally raises itself as to what is to happen when members of the Force leave the Colony temporarily. Are they still to be considered bound by the restrictions of the Act? On the general question, there is, as we have before said, no desire on the part of any loyal Britisher to shirk future responsibility. But compulsion can be pushed too far, and we fear that that is the danger of the present Bill. We believe, with His Excellency, that it would be foolish ever to revert to the old conditions that existed before the war, but cannot some happy medium be found, by which Britishers here are less Prussianised than they will be under the new Bill if passed into law? Even in Continental countries where conscription is enforced men are not constantly under military control as they would be under this Bill. They do three or four years' soldiering and then are only called up periodically for training. But the new Hongkong Bill will turn all Britishers between 18 and 55 years into quasi-soldiers and keep them continuously under military control. That is the objectionable feature of the measure, and it is sincerely to be hoped that it will be very materially modified in this respect.

The Salonica Conflagration.

Within recent times Salonica, which has been so conspicuous during the war, and where a disastrous war fire has broken out, has been the scene of two conflagrations—the one that has just occurred and that which did \$800,000 damage in 1890. For a long period of time, this finely situated port was the second commercial city of European Turkey until by the fortunes of war it fell into the hands of the Greeks a few years ago. It is the ancient Thessalonica, to whose Christian community St. Paul addressed two Epistles. Here Cicero dwelt for a time. It was built by Cassander about 316 B.C. on the site of the older Therme, and was called after his wife, sister of Alexander the Great. It soon became the principal harbour of Macedonia, and under the Byzantine Emperors it successfully withstood the Goths and the Slavs, just as in these days it is successfully withstanding attempts by the modern Huns and their misguided satellites.

DAY BY DAY.

THE PRODIGAL SON IS THE YOUNG MAN WHO LOSES EVERYTHING EXCEPTING HIS WAY HOME.

To-morrow's Anniversary. To-morrow is the third anniversary of the battle of Mons.

The Dollar. The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 2s 11.3/8d. The closing rate will be found on Page 1.

Chinese Festival. To-morrow, according to the Chinese calendar, is the festival of Ch'u Shu, or "Stopping of Heat."

Council Meeting Adjourned. The meeting of the Legislative Council, summoned for the 24th instant, has been adjourned sine die.

Alice Memorial Hospital. The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the Funds of the Hospitals:—Mr. Tong Lai Choo, \$100; Mr. Ip Wing Cho, \$100; Mr. Fa Yik Pang, \$25.

A Serious Charge. A carpenter on the s.s. Kwangtung was the complainant in a case at the Police Court this morning, before Mr. A. Dyer Ball, in which three men were charged with demanding money by menaces. Complainant's story was that some time ago he missed a ring and accused the third defendant of stealing it. This defendant helped him to look for it and it was he who discovered it in complainant's pocket. The other two men, whom he did not know, met him in the street, struck him and said that if he did not give them \$50 they would kill him when he came ashore next time. Other evidence in corroboration was called, and the case was adjourned.

BILLIARDS.

New Handicap at Palace Hotel.

A new billiard handicap has been arranged at the Palace Hotel, Kowloon, and play is to commence immediately. There are six prizes altogether, three of which are being provided from the entrance fees and the others are being given by Messrs. A. S. Watson and Co., Messrs. Ruttenberg and Son and the Wing On Company. The draw has resulted as follows:—Joy (rec. 40) v. Haig (owes 130), Bond (owes 130) v. Duck (owes 40) Sherratt (owes 130) v. Hamilton (rec. 70) Coleman (owes 60) v. Allan (owes 70), Oxberry (owes 70) v. Boots (owes 70), Banja (rec. 70) v. Markham (owes 30), Bullen (scr.) v. Parkes (owes 250), Conker (owes 70) v. Gray (owes 250), Gerrard (owes 120) v. Simpson (scr.), Linfield (rec. 60) v. Johnson (rec. 50), Wilson (owes 30) v. Graham (owes 70), Wills (scr.) v. Polley (owes 80), Elson (owes 80) v. Foylde (owes 120), Lennigan (owes 80) v. White (owes 60), Budge (owes 160) v. W. M. Johnson (owes 130), May (scr.) v. Perkins (owes 40).

A NEW DIRECTORY.

The "China Directory and Business Guide."

A copy of the China Directory and Business Guide is before us. The Directory is in English and Chinese and its avowed purpose is to link the business houses in the East together and to make possible, by the publication of business addresses, an easy system of communication from Japan to Java.

One special feature of the book is a list of business houses in all the leading cities and ports of China, Japan, Java and the Straits Settlements, classified according to their special lines of business, enabling the reader at a glance to see those principal firms in the East who are interested in any one or more lines of trade.

The Directory, which is published by the China Directory Company, a concern originally organised by Messrs. Lewis and Bailton, of Hongkong, has been printed by the South China Morning Post, Co., Ltd., and is a very creditable piece of work. The type is clear and easy to read, the compilation orderly and the general get-up commendable in every way.

DENMARK'S POSITION.

An Explanation to America.

The following from *Financial Times*, of Copenhagen, published on June 27, has been cabled here privately from Denmark, with the idea of giving Americans the views prevailing in Denmark regarding the relation of the United States to the trying situation in which Denmark finds herself:—

It created serious concern among the small neutral nations in Europe when the United States entered the war, as the European neutrals saw in the United States their champion in the latter's endeavour to protect the rights of neutrals. The speeches which President Wilson has made since, have called forth a hope in the neutral countries that the wisdom and humanity of which the President's words bear witness will also benefit the vital interests of the neutral countries. Here in Denmark we look upon President Wilson as the scholar sprung from the people, with a warm interest for the democratic culture of which Denmark is the natural home, and we implicitly trust that he will defend us against the encroachments and calumnies directed against our policy of neutrality.

We Danes, therefore, look not without confidence to the future. We trust that American common-sense will manifest itself and that America will procure for herself the right material in order to appreciate Denmark's position before she lays down a policy, the consequences of which may prove to be of far-reaching importance. American statistics have a worldwide reputation, and in no country are statistics the theories of which Prof. Westergaard, of the Copenhagen University, has built up, used with greater practical results. America will, therefore, surely be able to discern false statistics brought forward by certain irresponsible journalists from the statistics published by Danish scientists, the correctness of which has been recognised by the British Government.

The statistics in connection with a careful consideration of Denmark's geographical and political situation will make it clear to any unprejudiced judge, that Denmark's independence is identical with the policy of neutrality hitherto conducted by the Danish Government during the three years of war, without objection on the part of the belligerent powers which held her fate in their hands. England has constantly recognised this fact, because she understands the value of keeping the sympathy of a friendly and kindred nation. From a military point of view, and through its culture and economy, Denmark has manifested its right to membership in the civilized world-community. It has been proud of its increased commercial and cultural relations with the United States, and we look forward with so much greater confidence to President Wilson's decision, as we are fortunate enough to have in Copenhagen such an excellent representative of the American nation as Doctor Egan, who, no doubt, is one of the most popular diplomats who ever lived in our country. Dr. Egan has been as increasing in his efforts to spread knowledge of America among the Danes as he has been anxious to draw the attention of his countrymen to the industries and able Danish nation. We feel convinced that if President Wilson is rightly informed of our commercial relations, he will appreciate that if he had the management of foreign affairs of Denmark, he would not be able to direct its economic policy in any other way than that in which it has been conducted by the Danish Government during the war.

An Uncharted Rock.

Notice is given that an uncharted rock has been found in the approach to Sansha (Bama) Inlet, about 1 cable to the north-eastward of Ragged Point. There is said to be a least depth of 7 feet over the rock at low water of spring tides.

BANKRUPTCY MATTERS.

Court Sits this Morning.

The Chief Justice (Sir William R. Davies) sat in Bankruptcy Court this morning, when the following matters of public interest were dealt with:—

Re Fung Ming-Shik. The Official Receiver (Mr. H. A. Nisbet) applied for an order for adjudication, saying that a receiving order was made on May 19. A meeting of creditors was called but none attended. He asked for the debtor to be adjudged bankrupt and the Official Receiver to be appointed trustee.

The application was granted. A Schoolmaster's Affairs. A schoolmaster, named Lau Pat-fan, was subjected to his public examination. He stated that he was made a bankrupt on March 15. His debts were \$200 principal and \$80 interest, he having stood guarantee for a man who borrowed the money but who had died two years ago. He was now paying \$7 a month.

The Official Receiver stated that the matter was a small one, and he applied for the examination to be closed.

Extortionate Money-Lenders.

An Indian, named Mahomed R. Shalleh, appeared for his public examination. Replying to the Official Receiver, he stated that he was a clerk earning \$135 a month. He owed between \$1,200 and \$1,300, which debt he contracted through the illness of his mother, the death of his father, the birth of a child, and the high cost of living. He admitted borrowing \$450 from a money-lender and signing for \$810, and also signing for \$150 when he borrowed \$120. On this latter sum he had been paying 8 per cent. interest since early in 1916 and still owed the principal.

Her Lordship:—I suppose when you get your discharge you will go and do the same thing again? Why did you do such a thing?

The Official Receiver:—We never allow them to be bankrupt twice or hardly ever. He is paying \$25 a month out of his salary. At this stage the examination was closed.

An Old Case.

In the case of Mai Choy, a bankrupt whose affairs have occupied the attention of the Court since 1915, Mr. F. B. L. Bowley, on behalf of the trustee, applied for a four months' adjournment on the ground that one of the principal assets was a debt of \$15,000 against a Chinese firm in the United States, for the recovery of which an action had been commenced. The defence in the case had been allowed three months to prepare its defence.

His Lordship said that the matter had been going on for a long time, and it was rather hard upon the bankrupt.

Some discussion took place between his Lordship and Mr. Bowley, the latter saying that it was the debtor's fault, for he had not given the assistance he might have.

The Official Receiver said that the representative of the debtor opposed the application.

Eventually his Lordship adjourned the case until the next Bankruptcy Court.

Bankrupt Discharged.

The discharge of M. S. Hartman, who was made a bankrupt in 1913, was granted on the application of the Official Receiver, who said that 87 per cent. of the liabilities had been paid and there were sufficient assets to pay a further six per cent. making a total of 93 per cent.

His Lordship remarked that this was very satisfactory, and ordered the discharge.

Mining Concession.

Our Canton correspondent says the Government has granted the petition made by a merchant for the privilege of developing the manganese mine at Wei Yang, on the East River, on condition that 15 per cent. of the profit is paid to the Government. Manganese ore abounds in many places in the district and native have recently been making big profits by its exportation.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

Von Hanneken, who is stated to be among the Germans in North China who will be interned as the result of the declaration of war against Germany, will be recalled by some of our older readers (says the *Japan Chronicle*) as the hero of a remarkable incident in the first war Japan fought in the Meiji era. In July 1894 the Kowshing, a British vessel, was conveying Chinese troops to Korea, ostensibly for the suppression of the Tonghaba, but actually for the defence of Korea against a claim of virtual Japanese suzerainty, when she was met by the Naniwa under command of Captain (now Admiral) Togo. The Naniwa signalled the Kowshing to follow her, but the Chinese on board would not let the English captain obey. Two parties were held, but the Chinese officers were obstinate and refused to listen to reason.

The British captain and officers were ordered to leave the ship, but signalled that this was impossible, as the Chinese officers would not permit them to do so. Without waiting for further negotiations, and despite the fact that it would have been possible to keep guard over the transport until the Chinese officers came to their senses, Captain Togo ordered the guns to be turned upon the transport, which was blown out of the water. More than a thousand of the twelve hundred troops on board were destroyed. The English captain and one or two of the other officers escaped by swimming to the Japanese cruiser; others were drowned or killed by the shell-fire.

Among those on the transport was Captain von Hanneken, a German officer who had been military instructor to the Chinese, but at the time was acting as military adviser to Li Hung-chang. Von Hanneken, who is understood to have originally tried to reason with the Chinese officers that they must yield to superior force, but without avail, plunged into the sea when the firing began, but instead of making for the Japanese cruiser, where he would have been a prisoner, he directed his course to the shores of an island in the neighbourhood, which he safely reached and from which he subsequently returned to China.

It must be remembered that at the time the Kowshing was sunk there had been no declaration of war between Japan and China nor was a state of war prevailing at the time the Kowshing left the Chinese port. Much indignation was expressed at the time by the foreign communities in the Far East concerning the drastic action of the Japanese commander. In view of the German use of "frightfulness" in the present war it is significant to note that when von Hanneken was interviewed at the time he expressed the opinion that the Japanese action in sinking a transport with some twelve hundred men on board, even before a declaration of war, was justified.

The British Press is slowly coming into its own! At one of the military tribunals at Home the military representative stated that he had received instructions from the Army Council that the efficient continuance of newspapers is essential on public grounds. The members of the staff of the paper in question—the *Westminster Gazette*—were then exempted from military service.

To-day's conversation:—"We require only two-thirds of the food we actually eat to enable us to live." "What becomes of the other third?" "It enables the doctor to live."

An English Girl Stowaway. A report from Amsterdam relates the romantic experience of an English girl. She was betrothed to a Dutch sailor whom she intended marrying in Holland. The girl accordingly stowed away on a Dutch vessel, which was torpedoed on the homeward voyage. The prospect of a bride, snatched away from death.

STOP PRESS TELEGRAMS.

BRITISH SHIPPING RETURNS.

London, August 22.

The Admiralty announces that during the past week the arrivals of vessels numbered 2,838 and the sailing 2,764. Fifteen vessels over and three under 1,600 tons were sunk and twelve unsuccessfully attacked. Two sailing vessels were sunk.

SUCCESS IN MESOPOTAMIA.

London, August 22.

A Mesopotamian official message states:—We captured Shabrabaa on the left bank of the Diddah and forced the enemy to retreat to the Hamrin Hills.

ARABS v. TURKS.

London, August 22.

The War Office announces that the Arabs carried out extensive operations and destroyed part of the railway north of Medina. They captured Turkish outposts at Moren and on one occasion overcame superior forces and killed 700 and took 700 prisoners in the Maan District alone, capturing four guns. It is evident that the King of Hedjaz is definitely associated with the Allied arms, which is bound to embarrass our enemies. The Arab movement is apparently gaining support and is spreading eastward.

(Continued from Page 1.)

THE SPANISH TROUBLES.

Madrid, Aug. 21.

The official figures of the victims in the recent troubles show that they exceed 10 deaths, of which 37 were in Barcelona. A hundred were injured in Madrid and still more in Barcelona.

THE WAR AND THE PROPHETS.

Predictions Which Have Come True.

We have it on the authority of the late Lord Byron that "truth is stronger far than fiction." Yet, curious to relate, we frequently find that truth itself is no more than a mere belated fulfilment of the prophecies of the novelist. Especially has this proved to be the case in regard to the present war. It is no exaggeration to say that there is scarcely one of the most extraordinary and remarkable engineering triumphs, as applied to weapons of destruction, with which the papers have familiarized us, that has not previously figured in the pages of the fictionist. We have only to think for a moment of the submarine to have recalled to our minds the famous romance of Jules Verne, "Fourteen Thousand Leagues Under the Sea." How vain seemed the imaging of the novelist to those far off days, and yet think how it has been justified by events!

To-day we are reading that German submarines have their bases on the bed of the ocean, and that they rise at will to nap the U-boats they feed with oil and food. The same novelist actually predicted the aeroplane, and not only the aeroplane, but the metal of which its parts were to be built, "an alloy of aluminium which shall have the strength of steel and the lightness of wood." Perhaps in this particular the prophecy failed but, at all events, Verne's ideal is to-day being approximated to by dozens of inventors up and down Great Britain and the United States. The same novel, in which Verne describes the submarine, describes also the controversy that the future would see between the two schools of aviators—the "lighter than air" advocates and those who believed in the heavy dirigible.

It must be confessed that, if some of those war prophecies have been fulfilled, they have not proved anything like so terrifying as was anticipated. Thus, we were all scared to death, some 20 years ago, when the late George Griffiths wrote his famous "Angel of the Revolution." How awful the prospect seemed as the monster travelled at will, up and down Europe, dropping bombs on London, Paris and Berlin, reducing towns to ashes and spreading terror everywhere. We have known the Zepps since those days and have found out that of every twenty bombs dropped perhaps one takes effect! Griffiths was right in everything as regards his aerial monster—save that the capacity to take aim from a distance of a few hundred feet was, and is, impossible. The discovery, it is suggested, caused Count Zeppelin to die from a broken heart.

Poison gas, tanks, and mine—all the wonders of war that Arm-

CANTON AND THE WAR.

No Satisfaction from Enemy Merchants.

Our Canton correspondent writes under date of August 22 as follows:—

During the war, German and Austrian firms in Canton have carried on business with Chinese merchants, though on a rather small scale. Their cargoes were mostly imported by Dutch ships. Now that China has declared war on Germany and Austria and the enemy businesses are to be closed down, the Chinese merchants have gathered that goods on order from enemy subjects can only be secured after the war. They have accordingly taken their orders to the enemy merchants and asked for information, but they have not been able to secure any satisfaction.

Officials have been detailed by the Provisional Authority, with representatives of the Navy, to seize the gunboat Tientsin and four merchantmen belonging to enemy nations which are now anchored off Whampoa. The question of disposing of these vessels will be decided in Parliament when the Provisional Government is established.

ageddon has familiarized us with, these have figured in the novels of bygone ages. Even the death dealing, piercing ray by which Mr. Wells caused his Martians to decimate the enemy, though not actually achieved, has been several times attempted in the present struggle, and the Germans are already trying to perfect a scheme whereby malignant germs can be added to munitions of war. Perhaps they may succeed, though the idea seems a wild one. Yet, when the remnants of Deadwood Dick and Buffalo Bill first announced the coming of the armored car the prospect of its realization seemed remote. But the war has fulfilled even that.

One prophecy oft made of novelists and dramatists has not been justified: the prophecy that has declared us decadent, effete, and impotent; that declared that we were given over to trade, and had lost the ancient spirit of our fathers. That, indeed, has been falsified. Five million Britishers, from the deck and from the shop, from the counter and from the plough, from the race course, the golf links, the music hall wherever common men do congregate, they have given it the lie and saved us from ever again doubting that we were false to ourselves and to our destiny. It is worth while to have suffered all we have suffered if we realize that, if "comprehension be our only true possession," then the war has gained as much. It has taught us to possess our own souls in patience and to be steadfast and unafraid.

THE "SLAVERY" CASE.

MR. ALABASTER'S IMPORTANT POINT.

Full Court May Decide Legal Point.

The case in which a Chinese is charged with kidnapping two little servant girls from Wanchai, and in which the defence being raised by Mr. O. G. Alabaster, the defending Counsel, is that prisoner cannot be charged with such an offence because the girls are slaves and are therefore not in the lawful custody of the women employing them, was continued at the Criminal Sessions to-day before the Chief Justice (Sir William Ross Davies). The feature of the case is that this is the first time in Hongkong that such a defence has been raised. The charge in the indictment reads "with intent to deprive two persons of their lawful care," and Mr. Alabaster is contending that the children were not in the "lawful care" of the persons, because they were bought to serve, and are therefore slaves.

During the hearing of the case yesterday afternoon the following took place, too late for publication in our last night's issue:—

The elder of the two girls, whom it is admitted that her mistress paid \$148 for, was questioned by the Chief Justice. He asked her if her mistress paid her any wages.

Witness:—No, I am merely a servant girl; but I have received some lucky money and gifts from visitors on New Year's Day.

Then all you get from your master or your mistress is your chow?—That is so.

Questioned by Mr. G. H. Wakeman (Crown Solicitor) the little girl said that her mistress was good to her and she had never tried to run away.

The girl's mistress was recalled and His Lordship said:—This little girl has told me that she does not get any wages or any pay from you at all. Is that so?

Witness:—Of course I pay her no wages. Her elder brother took over \$100 from me.

What right had the brother got to sell her?—I don't know what right a brother has to sell a younger sister but he was so poor that he sold her to me.

Has she any father or mother?—No; she has no parents.

And her brother traded her?—Yes.

It is put up by the counsel for the defence that she is your slave. Is that so?—I don't know what you mean by slave. Once she is sold to me she is my property.

Do you know if it is the custom in China to buy girls as servants?—Yes it is the custom.

How long do they remain in your custody before they get wages?—In my country it is the custom that once a girl is bought she receives no wages whatsoever.

Is it the custom as far as you know for brothers to sell their little sisters?—It is the custom in my country.

His Lordship (to Mr. Alabaster):—That clears up the facts.

Mr. Alabaster agreed, stating that he was obliged to his Lordship for making it so clear.

When the case resumed this morning, his Lordship recalled the mistress and asked her if she clothed the little girl. The woman replied that she did.

When she gets old enough to marry will you consent to her getting married?—Yes, when she gets old enough.

Mr. Alabaster:—As you are her mistress and bought her from her brother can you sell her if you wish?—I don't wish to sell her; I want to keep her.

But she is your property, you say; you could sell her if you wanted to?—I could if I wished but I want to keep her as my servant.

Mr. Wakeman said that as this question of slavery had been raised he would like to call expert evidence.

Mr. Alabaster:—I am defending this case on the law of the Colony. I don't want expert evidence. My friend is an expert on the law of the Colony.

His Lordship remarked that if Counsel wished to produce evidence as to custom, the Court had a right to hear it.

Evidence was then given by the younger of the two girls, who first told her story of how this prisoner took them for a car ride and later over to Yau-mat.

Mr. Alabaster questioned the child, asking her if she had a mother in Hongkong, to which she replied that she had not.

Where did you leave your mother?—She was in the country, but I don't know whether she is still there.

Did your mother sell you to your mistress?—No; my father sold me.

Are you fond of your father?—Yes, of course, but he is so poor that to supply himself with food he was obliged to sell me.

Would you like to see your father and mother again?—I don't wish to live with my parents now, because I am given plenty of food in this house.—(Laughter).

Replying to further questions, witness said that she was very fond of the other little girl. When she went into the tramcar she did not like it very much.

Later in the cross-examination Mr. Alabaster asked the girl if her mistress had told her to say what she was then saying, and the girl admitted that she had been told what to say.

The story of how the girls were found was told by the husband of the girl's mistress who stated that when he had been informed that the girls were missing, he began a search.

Fearing they might have been taken away, he went to the Kowloon steamer wharf, where a boat was about to leave. He failed to find the girls and later in the evening went on to several steamers at the Canton and Macao Wharf. It was while he was standing near the wharf that he saw the prisoner bringing the two girls along. Witness informed a police sergeant, and the prisoner was arrested.

Questioned by Mr. Alabaster, witness said that he did not know that the two girls had been standing outside the Wing On Company's store for about a quarter of an hour before he saw them.

Sergeant Doring, who arrested the prisoner, also gave evidence. An interpreter stated that when charged the prisoner said that the girls followed him.

This closed the case for the prosecution.

Mr. Alabaster contended that he had no case in law to answer. They had it in evidence that these two girls were in the custody of two women, but it had to be proved that they had the lawful care and possession. The lawfulness of custody was essential to this particular charge.

His Lordship here interrupted that as it was a question of law, there was no necessity for the jury to remain and he discharged the jury until after the tiffin adjournment.

Mr. Alabaster, continuing, said that the charge was brought under Section 45 of the Offences against the Person Ordinance, 2 of 1865, which used the words "Lawful care and possession."

The lawfulness of the possession was an essential ingredient of the charge, and it had properly been put into the indictment. It had been abundantly proved that these two children were living in the Colony in a state of slavery. It was immaterial whether they were acquired outside the Colony under a system which permitted slavery, for once they were brought into the Colony they were entitled to their freedom. But they were, nevertheless, kept here as slaves by their mistress, who paid them no wages and claimed the right to sell them again if she desired. She kept them absolutely as slaves to which purpose, she says, she put them. She bought them to use as servants.

His Lordship:—That is the question. What is slavery?

Mr. Alabaster:—I contend, my Lord, that a person who is bought by a master and may be sold by that master, who receives no wages, who is kept only in clothes in exchange for work, is a slave within the meaning of our laws. Now, slavery is not allowed to exist in this Colony.

The very first Ordinance that was passed by the British when they took possession of this Colony and established a local legislature dealt with this very question of slavery. Mr. Norton Kyshe, in his history of the Laws of Hongkong, states:—"On February 28, 1844, a local Ordinance, No. 1 of 1844,

relating to slavery was passed. That slavery, in its worst forms, existed in the Colony is undeniably clear and it says much for the authorities that the very first enactment passed should have related to such an important subject, which had reference more to the Chinese than to any other nationality. This single Ordinance alone, it was hoped, would lead to desirable changes in the habits and customs of the Chinese. Not the least commendable part of the Ordinance was that it permitted the emancipated slave who was unable to earn a livelihood to be supported by the Colony until he was put in the way of supporting himself. In the case of females particularly, the propriety of this was obvious. The Ordinance was disallowed by Her Majesty on the ground that the Imperial Statutes for the abolition of slavery extended in all their power and force to Hongkong."

His Lordship remarked that all this argument was taking it for granted that they were slaves. The Ordinance said "the lawful care of the child" and he sold the child to the woman, according to the customs prevailing there. It was the custom here to buy children as servants, and it was raising a very big question.

Mr. Alabaster said he did not care whether there was a statute in China authorising the sale of children as slaves, for whilst it might be perfectly legal in China, once the child was brought to this Colony she had a right to her freedom and she could not be kept here in a state of slavery, because the keeping of her was unlawful.

His Lordship:—The child has no mother and the mistress clothes her, feeds her and at the right age is willing that she should marry.

Mr. Alabaster:—We know that when she comes to that age the mistress can sell her as a wife. She is at the present moment a slave. I don't know whether she is, like a Jewish slave—will get her freedom at her jubilee.

His Lordship stated that he could not express an opinion at this stage of the case, but he would like to draw Mr. Alabaster's attention to the point that the Supreme Court usually took into consideration questions of Chinese custom. In the first Proclamation it was stated that the Chinese would be free to exercise all their religious rites, ceremonies and social customs. They had held that on the question of bigamy and always looked at things from that viewpoint. If Mr. Alabaster was right, it was a matter full of the most serious consequences, and he would rather that the matter was argued before two judges in the Full Court. He could not do more.

Mr. Alabaster submitted that there was no case in law to go to the jury.

His Lordship pointed out that there was a case on the facts.

Mr. Alabaster agreed, but added that he was prepared to argue, if necessary, before a Full Court and even to carry it further. It was a question as to whether the law of the Colony permitted slavery or not. It was a big question.

His Lordship:—Yes, it is a question of a serious character, and if you succeed I should think the Legislature must take immediate steps to amend the law.

Mr. Alabaster said that the law did not need amending, because slavery was not allowed under the existing law.

His Lordship here indicated that it would be better if they allowed the case on the facts to be finished before the jury and if it went against the prisoner then Mr. Alabaster could argue the law before the Full Court.

Mr. Alabaster agreed to this, and asked that if the prisoner were found guilty on the facts and he succeeded in his point of law whether the prisoner would be discharged.

His Lordship, after some moments' consideration, replied that if the law point held, he thought the conviction should be quashed. He added that it was better for the legal point to be considered by two judges.

The Court then adjourned for tiffin, and this afternoon the case has been proceeded with on the question of facts only.

Prisoner gave evidence, saying that he was a partner in the Yuen Wo Smelting Works, 15, Argyle Street. When he was charged,

GERMANY'S ILL-TREATMENT OF PRISONERS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

"Once, when alarm was given for men to return to barracks, one man (March, of King's Own Royal Lancasters), who returned home in same batch of wounded prisoners, was in lavatory, and as he came out to obey order German under-officer set dog on him, and he was bitten in three places. About ten minutes afterwards same officer rushed in with a drawn sword and threatened March. Informant saw this. Same officer habitually bullied prisoners."

Private Richard Marsh, 17251, King's Own Royal Lancasters Regiment (Strand)—October 29, 1915 January 31, 1916):

"The general treatment was very harsh, and as far as my experience goes is growing worse. On the 28th December, 1915 we had a very bad time of it. Three shots were fired as a signal for all the prisoners to get into their huts, but we had never been warned about it, and consequently I did not know what it meant. The sergeant major came through the compound in which I was and set the dogs which he had with him—big half-bred wolf-hounds—on those who had not gone in. I had the misfortune to be bitten in five places, and finally the dog flew at my throat, and had it not been for a thick muffler I was wearing I feel sure I should have been killed. As it was, I carried the dog some 20 yards holding on to my chest with his teeth. When I complained to the sergeant major he threatened me with his sword. As a result of the dog's attack I was unable either to sit down or lie down properly for a couple of weeks."

In April, 1916, Sir Edward Grey brought the case of Private Marsh to the notice of the German Government through the American Embassy, and received a reply last August to the effect that it had proved to be necessary for dogs to accompany the sentries at Stendal camp during their night rounds. The German Foreign Office added that the dog in this case was not set on the prisoners, but broke loose in consequence of their behaviour.

In a further reply through the American Embassy to Viscount Grey (who had pointed out that dogs had on no occasion been employed at internment camps in this country), the German Foreign Office said that it was not the case that these dogs were particularly savage, and that, having regard to the inferior number of prisoners in England, no comparison could be drawn between conditions in the two countries.

Princess Mary.

Princess Mary is taking up poultry farming, and when, with the Queen, she visited the National Welfare and Economy Exhibition, she made many inquiries in the poultry section, and carried away with her all the available pamphlets about poultry keeping.

arrested, papers relating to smelting were found. On the day in question he had gone out to look for a site for smelting works. When by the Petroleum Company's Works at Bay View he saw the two girls, who were crying. They said they had lost their way, and he advised them which way to go. He continued on his way, but when he came back he met the girls again. They asked him to help them find their elder brother, but did not say where he was. He took them to the polo ground and told them to wait there until somebody came for them. When he went to get on the tramcar, they followed him. They all got off at the Central Market and the girls followed him to the Yau-mat Ferry, asking him to look after them. Later, he brought them back to Hongkong. It was later in the evening that he was arrested. He did not want to steal them, but the children wanted to follow him to Canton to get a boat to their own country.

The jury found the prisoner not guilty by five votes to two. Prisoner was accordingly discharged.

U.S. CABLE CENSORSHIP.

Unlikely to Affect Newspapers.

Washington, July 18.—President Wilson to-morrow will put into effect a cable and radio censorship between the United States and the rest of the world. No messages of any character or description can be sent to Europe, Asia, Africa, Central or South America, without being passed by the censors. Nothing that can possibly convey military information will be permitted to pass. But there will be absolutely no interference with incoming cablegrams.

This decision on the part of the Government means that the American people will get all the news from Europe annual which the British and French censors permit to reach the United States, but that nothing about America's war preparations or plans will be allowed to go even to Great Britain and France without the approval of the American Government.

Mr. George Cress, as the head of the Committee on Public Information, has arranged for the concentration of outgoing cables at this point:—New York, Galveston, San Francisco, Key West, Panama, and Porto Rico. In this way messages which hitherto could have reached Europe by way of South America can be caught at various stages in the relay routes.

Undoubtedly some difficulties will be experienced in operating the new censorship on outgoing cables, because whenever the officials are in doubt about messages presented to them they either will decline to send or paraphrase them without reference to the sender. This is the system in use abroad and is the only means by which hidden codes dependent for their interpretation on the order of words can be rendered confusing to enemy receivers. Should the messages be legitimate, their meaning will of course remain unaltered by the paraphrase.

Censoring of outgoing mails was considered by the Administration, but in view of the effective operation of the French and British espionage of mails, this was not regarded as necessary at this time. Mail bound for the Scandinavian countries is carefully inspected by the British when the search for contraband is made. There is a possibility of leakage to the Central Empires through Spain and Switzerland but the number of boats sailing from Central or South American ports for Southern Europe is small, and the sailings irregular. To all intents and purposes, the imposition of a cable and radio censorship by the United States will completely cut off German submarines from receiving information about the departure of cargo ships and transports, for even if a letter could be sent to an enemy agent in South America the message could hardly be relayed in time to be of use to the enemy.

Correspondents in New York of foreign newspapers will find the censorship officials an excuse to expedite their messages, but the sending to Central and South America of inaccurate information about conditions in the United States designed to affect adversely the relations of this country with any other country will, of course, be prohibited. If that same alone will the new censorship affect newspapers. So far as the publication within the United States of military information useful to the enemy is concerned, the Government still relies upon the voluntary censorship conducted by the newspapers themselves to keep the enemy agents guessing. The hope is expressed that the tightening of the cable censorship on messages to foreign countries will not result in any relaxation on the part of American newspapers in their efforts to prevent German spies in this country from obtaining possession of naval secrets.

German Holiday-Makers.

Large arrivals of Germans are reported at Kaling where they are renting bungalows for winter occupation. One account says that several teams have already been rented to them, though the agency of the Kaling Office.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

The Trade of India.

Perhaps the most satisfactory feature of the official Review of the trade of India in 1915-16, is the announcement that India's trade has now adjusted itself successfully to the new conditions brought about by the war. The general policy throughout has been: (a) To restrict the trade in commodities and articles capable of being turned to warlike use in the case of countries whence they can pass to the enemy; (b) to stimulate the export of a few articles to the United Kingdom and allied countries, or countries which are making munitions for the Allies; and (c) to restrict the export of a very few articles owing to their being needed in India. A noteworthy characteristic of the year was the expansion in the export trade, which compares very favourably with the slow recovery in the import trade. The increase in the exports of jute, tea, wool and hides and skins was satisfactory. Exports of tea, gunny bags and cloth and raw wool received a record figure. The total seaborne trade of British India amounted to £238 millions as against £236 millions in 1914-15 and £327 millions in 1913-14 when the highest figures were attained. These totals include merchandise and treasure, both on private and on Government account. The excess of exports over imports of merchandise and treasure was £38,825,000, including Government transactions, and £41,074,000, excluding Government transactions. The corresponding averages of the preceding three years are £15,657,000 and £22,709,000. The wheat position was no less important and interesting than in the preceding year. Wheat occupies the largest area under crops in India with the exception of rice. The area was 30 million acres in the year under review. It should be remembered that since harvesting takes place from March to May, the statistics of exports in the official year 1915-16 relate almost entirely to the wheat sown and cropped in 1914-15. The bulk of the exports comes into the London market at a very opportune time of the year, and, therefore, although the Indian production is only 10 per cent. of the total world supply, the crop is of no small importance. On an average of the three years previous to the outbreak of war, 10 per cent. of the total exports took place in May, 17 per cent. in June, 22 per cent. in July, 10 per cent. in August, and 10 per cent. in September. These facts are of importance in studying the wheat position in 1915-16, since the Indian wheat market is tightly linked up to the world wheat market. The position, so far as India is concerned, was briefly as follows: The production of the 1914-15 crop was a record one, higher than the heavy crops of 1905-06, 1910-11, 1911-12, and 1912-13. The output amounted to 10,087,000 tons or 47,073,000 quarters, an increase in yield of 22 per cent. over the crop of the previous year. On the outbreak of war wheat prices the world over rose at a phenomenal rate. Indian prices were forced up by the demand abroad on stocks which were then in India unusually short. In the first three months of 1915 prices continued to rise in spite of the limitation of exports. It was found necessary to divorce Indian prices from world prices, and simultaneously to afford an outlet for the surplus crop, alike for the benefit of the Indian producer and for the United Kingdom, where wheat was in great demand. The exportable surplus, in short, was taken over by Government in April on terms which put a money premium on early delivery. The special feature in tea of the year 1914-15, namely, a large output coupled with remarkably high prices, also characterised the year under review. The record figures for 1913 and 1914 as regards production and consumption were again exceeded last year. The exports rose by nearly 38 million lb. to 333½ millions, valued at £13,321,000. A bumper crop was reaped in the chief producing countries. The total production of tea in India

A CORP D'ELITE.

Bengal Light Horse.

Calcutta, July 30.—With reference to the proposed Bengal Light Horse The Englishman states the scheme has met with the approval of the Government of Bengal and Col. Pugh's despatch on the subject has been forwarded through Genl. B. G. Strange, Commanding the Presidency Brigade, to the Government of India. If all goes well and the Government of India are able to make their declaration by the end of August constituting this mounted unit, drilling should commence by September next. The idea is to form a corps d'elite for training and service in Calcutta, recruited from men of respectable Indian families, holding good positions, whether they be Hindus, Mahomedans, Brahmins, or Christians by religion, or Bengalis, Bihari or Assamese by race. All men physically fit, within the age limit, and able to purchase and keep a horse, are invited to enrol themselves. Up to date Col. Pugh has received 120 applications. Among these are 45 barristers and ten vakils, while five more vakils have promised to join. The first barrister to enrol was Mr. P. K. McQuarrie, while the first vakil was Mr. G. Sircar. The Contingent from the High Court was largely due to a recruiting tour made by Col. Pugh in Court. A number of students belonging to various colleges have also filled up and signed the necessary registration forms. So far Assam has only furnished one recruit, a seminar, the others hailing from Bengal and Behar. Among those who have enrolled are His Highness the Maharaja of Cocho Behar, and his brothers, the Raja of Pataya, a son of Raja Kishori Lal Goswami, the sons of the Hon. Sir S. P. Sinha, the son and son-in-law of the Hon. Mr. B. Chakravarti, and some members of the Paikpara Raj family. The Maharaja of Cocho Behar has offered the use of two plots of land at the corner of the residence "Woodlands" for the establishment of two riding schools for training riders and mounts. His Highness, it is understood, will also probably provide stables to accommodate 100 horses of members of the Corps. Both the Maharaja of Cocho Behar and of Cochin Bazar have offered to provide some horses for those who cannot afford the initial cost. Colonel Pugh, however, hopes to get a loan from the Government of 100 trained chargers for the riding school. The uniform will be the same as that of the Calcutta Light Horse, except that on ceremonial occasions puggeris will be worn instead of helmets. If the scheme is sanctioned the Bengal Light Horse will be liable to be called out for three months' active service, if the Calcutta Light Horse are also called out. It is proposed, if possible, to give the new corps a parade ground near the Ochertony Monument for the convenience of members coming from Dam Dam and Ballygunge. Having raised one infantry regiment, and the nucleus of a mounted corps for the I. D. F. some enthusiastic Bengal officers are talking of raising an air-squadron.

was 372 million lb. in 1915, being some 59 million lb. or 19 per cent., over the figures of the previous year. The total area under tea increased from 624,500 acres to 636,200 acres, but 51,350 acres were not plucked. This unplucked area represents new tea, chiefly in Assam, the Doon, and Travancore, which is coming on to maintain the world's supply. The importance and the extent of India's foreign trade are sometimes not appreciated. In the calendar year 1915, for example, the imports of merchandise (excluding gold and silver) from India into the United Kingdom were greater than those from any other country except the United States and the Argentine Republic; the exports from the United Kingdom to India were also larger than those to any other country except France. In 1913 and 1914 the imports from India into the United Kingdom were greater than those from any other country except the United States and Germany.

THE DRAFT GOES OUT.

(By a Corporal.)

More rumours are spread about a 'barrack yard' than any other place on earth, and so when the first news that a draft was to proceed overseas was given out in the customary army manner (i.e., the colonel tells the adjutant, and the adjutant tells the orderly sergeant major, who tells the regimental sergeant major, from whom it travels, via the sergeants and corporals, to the men) rumours instantly spread rapidly through the barracks. The men were to go home on draft leave that evening; they were not to go on draft leave until the next day or the day after, they were to have a week-end; they were to have four days, six days, ten days; they were not to have any draft leave at all; they were going to France on the following Thursday, the following Saturday, at midnight, early in the morning; they were going to France; they were going to Salonica—one could see the rumours starting, spreading, and increasing. Private A. would announce to Private B. that he believed that the draft would not get leave, and Private B. would repeat the statement to Private C., who, meeting Private A. would tell him about it, and Private A., hearing his own rumour again, would find confirmation in it or his most pessimistic beliefs; and so the process went on, growing and changing, until at last the entire battalion was full of gloomy beliefs that lasted until Private Z. announced as his firm belief that a draft leave of ten days would certainly be given to each man, whereupon there would be brightness. Ultimately the battalion was divided into those who believed the best and those who believed the worst. The two groups were interchangeable; an optimist would suddenly and unaccountably become a pessimist, and a pessimist, with equal suddenness, would lose his woeful looks and begin to chirp gaily.

After the last parade on Friday the captain addressed the company and told them that they were to proceed to France on the following morning, and the persistent pessimists were justified in maintaining their gloom unmitigated, for there was no draft leave! The Captain urged the men to remember the traditions of their regiment and to strive as far as they could to maintain them. It was a soldier's speech with its insistence on the submission of the men to the corps; a short, plain, tersely-worded statement of the immemorial custom of fighting men. The Colonel, he said at the end of the address, would speak to them in the morning just before they set off for France; and then—Company, right dress. Dismiss!

Tiddy—tiddy—tiddy.
Take me back to Blighty,
Blighty is the place for me,
and one of those odd, very
English songs, full of self-
depreciation, which have been
made in 'barrack' and 'troughs'
almost by composite authorship:
We are the ragtime army, the
Blankshire Infantry;
We cannot fight;
We cannot shoot;
What blooming good are we?
And when we get to Berlin
The Kaiser he will say:
"Heck, heck, mein Gott!
What a—fine lot
Are the Blankshire In-
fantry!"

You must imagine that verse being sung over and over again to a lugubrious hymn-tune, and the accompaniment of many mouth-
organs and a cornet which a
hitherto perfectly correct and in-
offensive corporal unexpectedly
produced.

And sergeants and quarter-
masters nobly looked the other
way! No one was "ran" that
evening. No one was "clinked"
for company office (at 9.30 the
the following morning. It was the
company's night of saturnalia.
"I'll have one good feed, any-
how!" said a soldier, as he went
off to the town; and many of his
comrades followed him.

Late that night—for some of
the men slept very little—I heard
some of my chums talking of their
chances of surviving the war.
There were some who were cer-
tain that they would be killed in
France. One man had had six
brothers killed in the war, and
now he, the seventh and last of
the family, was going out. "And
they'll do me in, too!" he said
calmly. But if he were to be
"done in" he'd be "done in"
to some purpose! It was funny to
see him prancing about the billet,
with his rifle and bayonet, point-
ing and withdrawing and jabbing,
and shouting, "Ooh, you bligh-
ters!"

Others were confident that
they would return in safety. A
few were silent, lying quietly in
their beds, so quietly that we
might have thought they were
asleep had it not been that now
and then they moved or coughed.
It was Wee Willie Winkie who set
all the men in my room laughing,
just before they settled down to
quietness. "You know," he said,
"if they was to kill me and then
go and 'ave peace the next day,
my mind 'ud be up about proper!"
In the morning the men were
up early, and they cheered when
they saw that their favourite
breakfast, fried sausages had been
provided. They were to go off in
marching order, packs on their
backs. The Colonel would say a
few words, and then, led by the
regimental band, they would
march to the railway station. I
watched them start from the
billet to the barrack square (I
had duties which prevented me
from going to the station to see
them off), and when I had said
"Good-bye, old chap!" and "Good
luck!" to all my friends, and the
sergeant-major had given the
order "Left turn—by the left—
quick march!" I felt myself affected
as I have seldom been affected
before. There were my chums,
good fellows all, with whom
I had lived and drilled for four
months, going off, singing and
cheering and waving their hands
and shouting "Good-bye! Good-
bye!" and God only knew what
misery they might have to endure,
what wounds they might suffer,
whether, indeed, they would ever
return. I suppose it is an un-
soldierly confession to make, but
when I watched the draft go off I
nearly cried. In that wise it was,
with laughter and tears and songs
and jokes, that the draft went
out; and those of us who were left
behind began the job of training
a fresh draft.

HONGKONG SHARE REPORT.

S-SELLERS; R-BUYERS;
K-BUYERS; N-NOMINAL.

OFFICIAL PRICES.

BANKS.

H. K. & S. Banks at \$600

MARINE INSURANCES.

Canton, b. \$320
North China, n. 1,140
Unions, n. \$800
Yangtzes, n. ex 78 \$197½

FIRE INSURANCES.

China Fire, n. \$133
H. K. Fire, n. \$300

SHIPPING.

Douglases, n. \$86
Langkats, n. \$18
Indos (Def.), n. \$101½
Indos (Pref.), n. \$40
Shells, n. 108/6
Ferries, n. \$29

REFINERIES.

Sugars, n. \$96
Malabons, b. \$29

MINING.

Kailans, b. 39/-
Langkats, s. 1,141
Raubas, n. \$2,60
Tronohs, n. 25/6
Urals, n. 32/-
Oriental Cons., b. 28/-

DOCKS, WHARVES, GODOWNS, &C.

H. K. Wharves, b. \$73
Kowloon Docks, b. \$112
Shai Docks, n. 1,178

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.

Centrals, s. \$92½
H. K. Hotels, n. \$10½
Land Invest., n. \$88
H'phreys Est., n. \$6,25
K'loon Lands, n. \$33
Shai Lands, n. 1,177
West Points, b. \$70
Reclamations, n. \$115

COTTON MILLS.

Ewos, s. 1,162½
Kung Yiks, s. 1,164
Shai Cottons, s. 1,184
Yangtzepeos, s. 1,173
Orientals, n. 1,142

MISCELLANEOUS.

Borneos, n. \$7
China Light & P., n. \$4,50
Providents, n. \$7,90
Dairy Farms, n. \$23
Green Islands, n. \$2
H. K. Electrics, n. \$484½
H. K. Ice Co., n. \$149
Ropes, n. \$27½
Steel Foundries, b. \$104
Trams, Low Level, n. \$6,20
Trams, Peak, old, s. \$9
Trams, Peak, new, n. cts. 90
Laundries, b. \$3
U. Waterboats, n. \$18
Watsons, n. \$6
Wm. Powells, s. \$6,50
Morning Posts, n. \$29

CORRECTED TO MOON THURSDAY AUGUST 23, 1917.

BENJAMIN & POTTS,

Share and General Brokers,
Princes Building.

Tel. address: Broker.

EXCHANGE.

SELLING.

T/T 2/11¼
Demand 2/11¾
30 d/s 2/11½
60 d/s 2/11½
4 m/s 2/11¼
T/T Shanghai Nom.
T/T Singapore 125
T/T Japan 136¼
T/T India Nom.
Demand, India Nom.
T/T San Francisco 70
T/T Java 167¼
T/T Manila 407
T/T France 407½
Demand, Paris 407½

BUYING.

4 m/s, L/C 3/¼
4 m/s, D/P 3/¼
6 m/s, L/C 3/¼
30 d/s, Sydney & Melbourne 3/¼
30 d/s, San Francisco & New York 71¼
4 m/s, Marks Nom.
4 m/s, France 420
6 m/s, France 425
Demand, Germany 70½
Demand, New York 70½
T/T Bombay Nom.
T/T Calcutta Nom.
Demand, Calcutta 139¼
Demand, Manila 125
On Haiphong 54½ prem.
On Saigon 5% prem.
On Bangkok 52½
Sovereign 67½ Nom.
Gold Leaf, per oz. 39.50
Bar Silver, per oz. 44¾

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

DISCOUNT PER \$100:
Chinese...20 cts. pieces 1¾% dis-
Chinese...10 " " 1¾% dis-
Hongkong 20 cts. pieces par.
Hongkong 10 " " "

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS:
Sterling \$1,500,000 at 2½
Silver \$18,500,000

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business Transacted.

INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 Months 3% per annum.
For 6 Months 4% per annum.
For 12 Months 4½% per annum

LOOK POON SHAN;

Chief Manager.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

行銀業法中

Capital (1/2 Paid up) \$45,000,000
1/2 of the Capital subscribed by the Government of the Chinese Republic.Chairman of the Board of Directors: Andre Berthelot.
General Manager: A. J. Perrotte.

HEAD OFFICE:

74 Rue Saint Lazare, PARIS

BRANCHES:

PEKING, SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN, HONGKONG, and SAIGON.

BANKERS.

In FRANCE: Société Générale, pour favoriser le Développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

In LONDON: London County & Westminster Bank, Ltd.

In NEW YORK: Redmond & Co.

In ITALY: Banca Commerciale Italiana.

Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

M. ROUET DE JOURNAL, Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH: Queen's Building, Tel. No. 2352

S. Chater, Head.

Hongkong, 20th August, 1917.

NOTICES.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

12.00 A.M. to 12.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.
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NIGHT CARS.

12.00 P.M. to 12.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.
12.00 P.M. to 12.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.
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SUNDAY.

12.00 A.M. to 12.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.
12.00 P.M. to 12.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.
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SPECIAL CARS.

By Arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des Voeux Road.

Season and punch tickets available for all cars and routes, but not for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office. No return ticket will be issued until payment has been made in full. Tickets for Children or Comrades order representing Bank Notes.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & CO.

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO. LTD.

(Capital Paid up...\$1,250,000.)

Loans on Mortgages of House Property, etc. Goods received on Storage.

Advances made on Mercantile, Industrial, and other securities.

Loans made on the Provident System.

TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF WILL, ATTORNEY, etc. Underwriter and Executor.

(Rates and Particulars on application) To the Office of

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., General Managers.

MARTIN'S APOLLO STEEL PILL.

A Powerful Remedy for all Indigestion, Stomach and Liver Troubles, etc.

It is a powerful remedy for all Indigestion, Stomach and Liver Troubles, etc.

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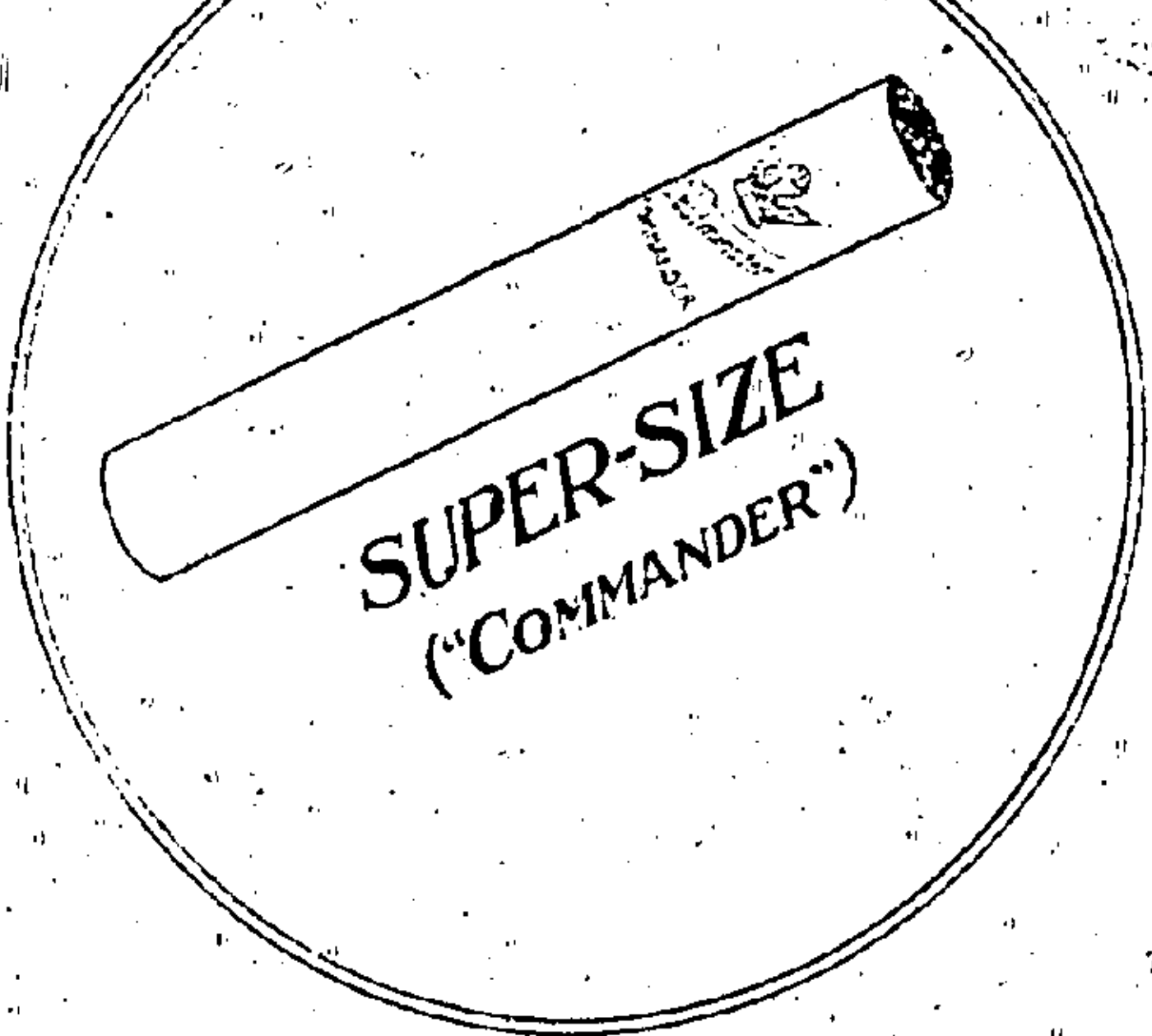
It is a powerful remedy for all Indigestion, Stomach and Liver Troubles, etc.

"COMMANDER"



"Commander" is not only superior in size ~ but also in quality

Conveniently packed:—
20 large Cigarettes in a flat packet
and 50 large Cigarettes in a round tin



Westminster Tobacco Co. Ltd.

THIS ADVERTISEMENT IS ISSUED BY THE
BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO CO., LTD.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Liquidator of Messrs. BLACKHEAD & COMPANY, F. H. HONKE, F. J. SCHWARZKOPF, E. H. THIEL and J. E. DANIELSON, in pursuance of an Order of the Hong Kong Government, to sell by Public Auction at 3 o'clock in the afternoon,

on

FRIDAY
the 7th day of September 1917.

at his Auction Rooms, in
Duddell Street.

A QUANTITY OF PLANT
AND MACHINERY

formerly installed, or about to be installed, in Blackhead's Soap Works, Shaukiwan,

In One Lot

The Plant and Machinery comprises:—A Steam Engine, Soap and Soda Steel Vats, complete with mixing equipment, Soap Cooling and other Tanks, A Paper cutting Machine, A Nailing Machine, A Hand drilling Machine, A Soap cutting Machine, A Soap Conveying Machine, A Hand Power Goods Lift, A Multitubular Marine Type Boiler, A Quantity of Line Shafting, Belting and Wrought Iron Pipe, and a Quantity of Cylinders, Vats and Fittings, never yet used.

The Factory itself and the buildings in connection with it will be sold at the same place and time.

Particulars and Conditions of Sale may be had from—

Messrs. DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON & HARSTON,
1, Des Vaux Road, Central,
Solicitors for the Liquidator, or from

Mr. GEORGE P. LAMMERT,
The Auctioneer,
Hongkong, 7th August, 1917.

Thirty-Five Years Under the Sea.
At Nyberg, in the Great Belt, divers are at work endeavouring to recover a cargo of twelve hundred tons of coal from the bottom of the sea, where it has lain for nearly thirty-five years, having sunk with the steamer Dorka in 1883. Only the present high price of coal justifies the attempt to recover the coal, which is known to be quite fit for use.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER
AND SURVEYOR.

By order of the Mortgagees
MR. GEO. P. LAMMERT has
received instructions to sell by
Public Auction

ON

TUESDAY

the 28th day of August, 1917,
at 3 p.m. at his Sales Room,

Duddell Street, Victoria,
Hongkong.

The following
Valuable Leasehold Property
situate at Victoria in the Colony
of Hongkong, viz:

ALL THAT piece or parcel of
ground situate at Victoria afore-
said and known and registered
in the Land Office as Inland Lot
No. 2016 Together with the
messuage erections and building
thereon known as No. 269 Des
Vaux Road Central. Terms 999
years commencing from 31st
January, 1901. Annual Crown
Rent \$20.00. Area 1,120 Square
Feet.

For further Particulars and
Conditions of Sale apply to

JOHNSON, STOKES

& MASTER,

Prince's Buildings, Ice House
Street,
Hongkong.

Solicitors for the Mortgagees,
or to
Mr. GEO. P. LAMMERT,
The Auctioneer,
Hongkong 10th August, 1917.

FOR SALE.

MOTOR CARS, MOTOR CARS
1917 Overland Touring Cars,
6 Cylinder, 7 Seater.
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Duddell Street,
Hongkong, 18th February, 1917.

NOTICES.

MASSAGE.

MR. HONDA.

Trained male Masseuse.

Ten years experience.

Formerly of Tokyo Military Hospital.

WILL VISIT PATIENTS' RESIDENCES
IF REFERRED.

NO. 202, QUEEN'S ROAD EAST.

ASAHI BEER.



SOLE AGENTS
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha
Telephone 122 & 123

POST OFFICE.

IMPORT PROHIBITIONS.

The public are informed that the un-
demonstrated articles are prohibited
from importation into the United King-
dom, either by letter post or by parcel
post.

Gold manufactured or unmanufactured,
including gold coin and articles consisting
partly of or containing gold; All manu-
factures of Silver other than silver
ware and silver watch cases; Jewel-
lery of any description.

Letters and Parcels containing such
articles cannot therefore be accepted for
transmission by the Post Office.

FRENCH PARCEL REGULATIONS.

The Public are informed that the new
regulations adopted by the French
Customs insist that senders of parcels
addressed to France, Corsica and Algeria
must fill in the columns of the regular
Customs Declaration particularly and
exactly, omitting none of the headings
comprised therein.

It is furthermore absolutely necessary
to show in the aforesaid declaration (1)
The full name and address of the addressee
(2) A statement as to whether the contents
are intended for State supplies or not.

Particulars of outgoing and incoming
Mails will not be advertised in future.
The Post Office will forward all corres-
pondence posted by the fastest routes.

Correspondence addressed to enemy
subjects in China, Siam, Siberia and
Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Mor-
occo cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bul-
garia and the Ottoman Empire are
suspended.

Uninsured parcels for the United
Kingdom will in future be forwarded
from Hongkong in bags and the Public
are therefore advised to pack such parcels
very carefully.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

Tai O.—Week days, 5 p.m.
Tai Po.—Week days, 10 a.m.; Sundays,
9.30 a.m.
Cheung Chow.—Week days, 7.30 a.m.
and 3 p.m.
Shataukok, Shatin and Sheungshui.—
Week days, 4 p.m.
Aberdeen, Antau, Ping Shan, Sai Kung,
Santo and Stanley.—Week days, 4.30 p.m.
Canton, Samshui and Wuchow.—Week
days, 7.30 a.m.; Registration 5 p.m.; Let-
ters 6 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.
Macao.—Week days, 7.15 a.m.; 1.30 p.m.;
Sundays, 9 a.m.
Kongmoon.—Week days, 6 p.m. Except
Saturdays; Sundays, 5 p.m.
Nantau and Sunmei.—Week days,
5 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.
Shamshun.—Week days, 10 a.m., 4 p.m.;
Sundays, 9 a.m.

FROM SHEUNGWAN WESTERN BRANCH P.O.

Macao.—Week days, 7.30 a.m.; 1.30 p.m.;
Sundays, 8.30 a.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m.,
1.30 p.m.
Canton.—Week days, 7.30 a.m.; 9.30 p.m.;
Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m.,
9.30 p.m.
Tai Ping Tung.—Week days, 9.30 p.m.;
Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 9.30 p.m.
Shek Ki.—Week days, 9.30 p.m.; Sun-
days, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 9.30 p.m.
Kongmoon.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Sun-
days, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.
Kaukung.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Except
Saturdays; Sundays, 6 p.m.; Holidays,
6 p.m.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

Eastern Extension, Australasia
& China Telegraph Co.

Alarakhia, from Bombay.
Berrick, from St. Louis.
Engchow St. Tekwototien,
from Iloilo.

Farmer, Hongkong Hotel, from
Newchwang.

Frederick Stewart, Chartered
Bank, from Melbourne.

Hirajama c/o Mitsui, from
Sourabaya.

Khianseng c/o Joothaiseng
Nampakhang, from Bangkok.

Laupjesan, from Taipei.

Malkow, American Consulate,
from Weltevreden.

Meehan, from Manila.

Nakaseki Iwatani Matsubara,
from Thursday Is.

Ossorio, Hongkong Hotel, from
Shanghai.

Turner, King Edward Hotel,
from Nutfield.

Schoutendorp Str. Vondel, from
Manila.

Telshingpo c/o Kooholai, from
Shanghai.

Wallem, from Bombay.
J. M. BECK,
Superintendent,
Hongkong, Aug. 17, 1917.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 23rd at 11.50—No returns from
Japan, and continental stations north of
Shanghai. Pressure has increased slightly
along the China Coast, and decreased
slightly over Formosa and the Philip-
pines; it is relatively low upon the con-
tinental. There are indications of the
formation of a depression or typhoon to
the east of Luzon.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours
ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 1.96 inch.
Total since January 1st, 71.90 inches
against an average of 62.79 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District	Forecast.
1 Hongkong to Gap Rock	S.W. or variable winds, moderate to light; fair to cloudy.
2 Formosa Channel	The same as No. 1.
3 South coast of China between H.K. and Lamook	The same as No. 1.
4 South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan	The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register. August 23, a.m.

Station.	Barom.	Therm.	Humidity.	Wind.	Weather.
Vostock	29.75	75	88	se	1 b
Nemuro	29.55	77	100	se	1 b
Hakodate	29.78	83	91	se	0 b
Tokio	29.79	80	87	w	2 o
Kochi	29.50	77	89	w	2 b
Kagami	29.50	75			0 b
Kasima	29.51	77			0 b
Oshima	29.51	81			0 b
Naha	29.52	79			4 b
Ishijima	29.52	76			1 o
Bonin Is.	29.51	78			0 opt
W. Taiwan	29.51	78			0 opt
Hankow	29.77	77	98	nsw	1 o
Ichang	29.77	77	98	nsw	1 o
Shanghai	29.75	75	88	se	1 b
Shanghai	29.55	77	100	se	1 b
Shanghai	29.78	83	91	se	0 b
Shanghai	29.79	80	87	w	2 o
Swatow	29.50	77	89	w	2 b
Taihou	29.50	75			0 b
Tainan	29.51	77			0 b
Koshan	29.51	81			0 b
Pooree	29.52	79			4 b
Canton	29.52	76			1 o
H'kong	29.51	78			0 opt
Gap Rock	29.50				ww 4 c
Macao	29.77	77	98	nsw	1 o
Wuchow	29.77	77	98	nsw	1 o
Fatoh	29.76	79	93	s	1 o
Phu Lien	29.76	79	93	s	1 o
Tourane	29.50	79			2 o
C. St. J.	29.52	75			0 b
Apard	29.52	77	92	sw	2 b
Dagupan	29.52	75	96		0 o
Legapi	29.51	77	94	w	1 b
Tacolban	29.50	77	94		0 o
Iloilo	29.51	77	91	ne	2 o
Surigao	29.50	75			1 o
Evam	29.51	77	95	sw	1 o
Laruan	29.51	77	95	sw	1 o

C. W. JEFFRIES—Chief Assistant. Hongkong Observatory, Aug. 23, 1917.

1 Barometer, reduced to 32 degrees
Fahrenheit on the level of the sea in in-
ches, tenths and hundredths.

2 Temperature, in the shade, in degrees
Fahrenheit.

3 Humidity, in percentage of saturation
the humidity of air saturated with mois-
ture being 100.

4 Direction of Wind, to two points.

5 Force of Wind, according to Beaufort
Scale.

State of Weather, b blue sky, c de-
tailed cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g
gloomy, h hail, i lightning, o overcast, p
passing shower, q equally, r rain, s snow,
t thunder, v visibility, w dew wet.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Previous	Day	On date	On date
at 5 p.m.	at 10 a.m.	at 5 p.m.	at 10 a.m.
Barometer	29.70	29.81	29.82
Temperature	77	78	85
Humidity	93	92	70
Wind Direction	CALM	CALM	W.S.W.
Force	0	0	1
Weather	0	opt	c
Rain	1.79	0.00	0.32
Highest open air Temperature on the ground	82	82	82
Lowest	77	77	77

H.K. Observatory, Aug. 23, 1917.

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

TIDE TABLE.

From 30th Aug. to 26th Aug.

Day	High Water	Low Water	Day	High Water	Low Water
Aug.	Time.	Time.	Aug.	Time.	Time.
Mon.	10.10	4.10	11	10.10	4.10
Tues.	10.10	4.10	12	10.10	4.10
Wed.	10.10	4.10	13	10.10	4.10
Thurs.	10.10	4.10	14	10.10	4.10
Fri.	10.10	4.10	15	10.10	4.10
Sat.	10.10	4.10	16	10.10	4.10
Sun.	10.10	4.10	17	10.10	4.10

in morning, & afternoon.

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AUGUST, 20TH 1917.

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